

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
3439 Main Highway
Coconut Grove
Miami-Dade
Florida

HABS FL-567
FL-567

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
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**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

HABS No. FL-567

Location: 3439 Main Highway, Coconut Grove, Florida.

Present Owner/Occupant: St. Stephen's Episcopal Church and Day School.

Present Use: Classrooms and art gallery until its demolition during the week of May 4, 2009.

Significance: Among the first Episcopal churches in Miami, and one of the first church buildings made of concrete, St. Stephen's was also an early example of the "Spanish Mission" style in the area. Founders and leaders of Coconut Grove, Ralph Munroe, Kirk and Mary Barr Munroe, and Flora McFarlane, along with nationally prominent industrialists and financiers William J. Matheson, John Bindley, and Arthur Curtiss James, and renowned figures in art, science and politics such as painter and muralist Howard Hilder, Dickinson editor, Mabel Loomis Todd, her husband, Amherst College astronomer David Peck Todd, and Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, and Franklin D. Roosevelt's Minister to Denmark, played key roles in the organization and support of the church. The church also was the site of the baptism of Elizabeth Osceola, great granddaughter of Chief Osceola, a leader during the Second Seminole War. This was the first such baptism since the era of Bishop Gray to which the Seminole Indian Council gave consent. Despite being one of the few remaining buildings from this era still standing in Coconut Grove, the church was demolished the week of May 4, 2009.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: 1912. Edgar Legare Pennington's account of "The Beginning of the Episcopal Church in the Miami Area," dates Bishop William Crane Gray and Rev. Charles Percival Jackson's search for property for St. Stephen's to February 22, 1911. They met with John R. Strong on April 8, 1911 and nearly one year later, March 25, 1912, agreed to commence construction on the lot acquired from Mr. Strong who donated the land in memory of his wife. The May 9, 1912 edition of *The Miami Metropolis* reported that the lot had been "cleared and beautified by Mr. W.J. Matheson." June 11, 1912, *The Miami Metropolis* noted the laying of the cornerstone. Miami historian Helen

Muir in her 1959 essay, "An Outline of History: St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Coconut Grove, Fla.," describes the first church services, on July 21, 1912. The congregation borrowed chairs from the Housekeeper's Club for a morning service, "after which everyone went home for breakfast, and then returned at 2 p.m. for another." Pennington reports that "at 10:30 a.m., January 26th, 1913 (Sexagesima), Bishop Gray consecrated the new St. Stephen's Church," standing at the front door, where "he received the keys, which later he laid on the altar; he preached and celebrated the Holy Communion."

2. Architect: Not Known
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: Paul S. George in his 2009 book, *St. Stephen's Episcopal Day School-1958: the Little School by the Bay Celebrating 50 Years* identifies mid-nineteenth century property owners Edmund and Anne Beasley as the first permanent non-native residents of the land where St. Stephen's is currently located. Eventually the property was donated to the St. Stephen's Mission Church by Mr. John R. Strong, "of New York City in loving memory of his wife Laura Coster Strong, who spent many winters with her husband at Coconut Grove," as noted in a May 9, 1912 *Miami Metropolis* article on the progress of construction. The structure was used for church services until its deconsecration in 1959 when the cloister was converted to a Sunday school and the sanctuary was converted into classrooms for the St. Stephen's Episcopal Day School. Over the years the cloister served as a thrift shop and most recently, an art gallery. The classrooms continued to serve the day school and Sunday school until the demolition of the building in May 2009.
4. Builder, contractor, supplier: J.R. Swanson built the original 1912 church. The Ludowici "French" clay roof tiles match those used by church benefactor William J. Matheson on his nearby residences in 1904 and 1907. John B. Orr produced the cast concrete columns of the cloister, also used in the Matheson houses, and directed the 1919 additions.
5. Original plans and construction: The original building of 1912 housed the church assembly which seated approximately one hundred and fifty. On the day after the building's consecration, January 27, 1913, the Miami *Daily Metropolis* reported that the "new chapel is dedicated free of debt . . . being a beautiful structure costing over \$2,500." The church was among the first Episcopal churches in Miami to use concrete structural frame and walls. William J. Matheson, an early church supporter, was well known for his experimentation with poured-in-place concrete on his "Four Way Lodge" residence in 1904 (later sold to Arthur Curtiss James), and his subsequent 1907 residence, "Swastika Lodge," (originally named for the native American symbol and renamed "Pelican Lodge," at the advent of World War II), both within walking distance

of St. Stephen's. Matheson imported from Chicago the Ludowici "French" clay interlocking tiles that clad the roof of each residence, as well as the roof of the 1912 church. Built to withstand hurricane force winds, the concrete columns and beams framed the walls of the church and tied the structure together. Dense, strong Dade County Pine was used for the roof beams, trusses and decking. The gable roof was clad with Ludowici "French" clay tiles. Solid wood doors and wood casement windows completed the shell.

6. Alterations and additions:

Changes in photographs from 1913 to 1919, along with references in the 1954 flyer, "Our Church," and Helen Muir's 1959 "Outline," evidence an early extension of the sanctuary to the west (c.1915). Helen Muir reports that John B. Orr, the renowned contractor for James Deering's Vizcaya and John Bindley's nearby estate, El Jardin, signed a contract with St. Stephen's on February 28, 1919 for "\$3450. for repairs and additions," which included a new cloister of turned concrete columns, additional sidewalks, benches, new roof tile and trim for the cloister, as well as the painting of the cross and bell. The cloister extended the face of the church to the edge of Main Highway with a new wall that featured a decorative medallion and gateway, which served as an entrance to the property and framed a new courtyard. The gateway, medallion and part of the wall remain in place as of June 2009. The cloister consisted of concrete columns which the Orr firm of "Plain and Decorative Plastering" was known to produce, trusses of Dade County pine, and Ludowici "French" clay tiles which covered the roof of the gabled structure now demolished and the gable roof of the gate, still standing as of June 2009.

Reverend Benjamin W. Soper supervised plans to build a new church in the 1920s, but the severity of the September 1926 hurricane and the subsequent collapse of the Florida real estate market followed by the Great Depression brought those plans to a halt. A 1926 aerial photograph and related eye level photographs indicate an extension of the church along the south wall. Helen Muir reports that in 1930 Judge H. F. Atkinson and his wife, Judge Edith Atkinson donated a stained glass window depicting a Madonna and Child that appears to be modeled on Raphael Sanzio's Madonna of the Chair (*Seggiola*), 1514. Renowned artist Howard Hilder produced murals entitled "The Life of Christ." It is likely that the panels were located along the new southern wall. The murals were not evident in 2008, although may have been present beneath layers of classroom paint. According to a 1954 flyer, "Our Church," Father William O. Hanner assumed the rectorate January 1, 1949, and subsequently enlarged the church once more, adding a wing along the northern side of the church. The beaded board ceiling of that addition was still evident in 2009.

December 19, 1954 marked the groundbreaking for an entirely new sanctuary that would seat six-hundred and fifty, sited at 2750 McFarlane Road, just to the north and east of the original church. The cornerstone was laid May 29, 1955 and the new and current church was consecrated on October 4, 1959. Meanwhile the parish built a school, guild hall, nursery and parish office, opening St. Stephen's Episcopal Day School in 1958.

On July 20, 1959 the original church was deconsecrated and construction to remodel the sanctuary into classrooms commenced, supervised by parishioner and architect William Tschumy. The original sanctuary was divided into classrooms with a central corridor and new wood frame interior walls. Tschumy added 2x6 ceiling joists between the Dade County pine trusses to support a new dropped ceiling of plaster on rock lath. He enclosed the cloister with jalousie glass windows, leaving the 1919 columns and Dade County pine trusses and ceiling exposed in the new Sunday school room. Helen Muir describes the crating of the rose window which had been donated by the Judges Atkinson. The window was later relocated to its current location (2009) on the front wall of the guild hall. Tschumy replaced the original solid wood entry doors of the chapel with plate glass doors and the decorative casement windows with jalousies. For the next fifty years, the original church and cloister remained intact within and above the new enclosures.

B. Historical Context

On May 9, 1912 the *Miami Metropolis* described Miami pioneer Flora McFarlane's April 6, 1909 organizational meeting at the Bamboo House of Camp Biscayne of what would become the St. Stephen's Guild. The women began fundraising in earnest and Miami historian Helen Muir reported that on April 26, 1910 Bishop Gray formally acknowledged the Guild. Edgar Legare Pennington describes Bishop Gray's decision in September 1910 to propose that Doctor Charles Percival Jackson assume responsibility for "both races," referring to the St. Stephen's mission and the newly formed Christ Church in what was then the Bahamian section of Coconut Grove. Dr. Jackson arrived October 1910 from Jupiter, Florida. An 1879 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical Department, Rev. Jackson appears to have been a talented initiator, pastor and builder of both Christ Church and St. Stephen's. Until the completion of the church, the St. Stephen's congregation held services in the nearby Housekeeper's Club. In March 1912, on the land donated by John R. Strong, construction commenced. On June 11th of the same year the cornerstone was laid. Ten days later the first services, including Holy Communion, were performed in the unfinished structure. The chairs were borrowed from the Housekeeper's Club and the altar was "improvised." By the end of July the sanctuary was complete, seating approximately one hundred and fifty and described by the *Miami Daily Metropolis* as "Spanish Mission" style.

Christmas 1912 was reported by *The Miami Metropolis* as a beautiful service in a “pretty little building.” “Transformed into a bower of flowers and Yuletide greens,” the *Metropolis* also described the next evening when “a Christmas tree for the children made another happy occasion.” January 26, 1913, the church was consecrated; Helen Muir identifies two memorials provided to the new church that year, a bronze plaque commemorating Laura Coster Strong and a quartered oak pulpit given by Nellie Day in memory of her husband Joseph.

Helen Muir notes that Reverend Jackson resigned in December 1914 and Reverend Benjamin W. Soper assumed the rectorate January 1, 1915. Pennington reports that Reverend Jackson then moved south to Homestead, Florida where he directed the building of St. John's Episcopal Church. Meanwhile, St. Stephen's, according to Helen Muir was admitted to union with diocese,” in 1919 and the Vestry was formed.

Throughout the year and into the 1920s St. Stephen's fundraisers, glittering with local luminaries, were reported in the local newspapers, the *Miami Metropolis* and *The Miami Herald*. A February 1, 1919 tea party at the Bindley estate, The Cherokee Lodge, was reported the next day in *The Miami Herald* as a “brilliant success.” Chaired by Charles Deering's daughters, also James Deering's nieces, Marion Deering McCormick and Barbara Deering Danielson, along with chemical magnate, William J. Matheson, and hosted by John Bindley's daughter Adelaide, as well as his sister Mary B. McMillin and her daughter, Elmina, the party raised \$1500 for the church.

Another party held at El Jardin on Monday Feb 7th was reported in the next day's edition of *The Miami Herald* to have raised \$5,000. Attended by resident celebrities, including plant explorer David Fairchild, as well winter visitors, including forester Gifford Pinchot and financier Avery Rockefeller, the party was a financial and social success. The circle of St. Stephen's supporters included the leaders of Miami society. Helen Muir reported that William Jennings Bryan's daughter Ruth Bryan Owens was “three times president of the St. Stephen's Guild,” and that both railroad financier Arthur Curtiss James, who had been reported in the October 29, 1913 *New York Times* to have bought “New York's most expensive apartment house” for \$3,500,000,” and William J. Matheson provided their own gardeners to assist the fledgling parish.”

Artist Howard Hilder, a friend of writer and Dickinson editor, Mabel Loomis Todd and her husband, David Peck Todd, retired Amherst College astronomer, donated a painting “of a square rigger under full sail in the Gulfstream,” to the St. Stephen's Guild for a fundraising party at the Todd's home, Matsuba. February 22, 1922, *The Miami Herald*, described Howard Hilder “as the leading interpreter of the scenic beauty of Florida.” Hilder also was a noted muralist and painted a series of panels for St. Stephen's entitled

"The Life of Christ." In February 1935, *Florida Architecture and Allied Arts* published an image of one of the St. Stephen's panels "Easter Morning," that was dedicated to the memory of Mabel Loomis Todd who had died October 14, 1932. *The New York Times*, July 1, 1935 obituary for Howard Hilder, described "the series of murals of the life of Christ in Stephens Church, Coconut Grove," to be among the artist's "most important works."

Reverend Soper continued to serve as the leader of the parish until his death in 1941. During the 1940s and through World War II, plans for expansion were revisited and the parish committed to build a new church guild hall, nursery, parish office and day school. Father William O. Hanner arrived in 1949 and expanded the original church to accommodate a new wing along the south façade, parallel to the main body of the church. At the same time he advanced plans for a new and larger building.

An early 1954 brochure, "Our Church," addresses the potential for building "a great, new St. Stephen's," acknowledging that "we are deeply conscious of the love we have for our present church building. Its simple beauty, as well as the blessed truth it teaches, have entered deeply into our lives." The groundbreaking for the new church took place on December 19, 1954. In 1958 the St. Stephen's Episcopal Day School opened and on October 4, 1959 the new church on McFarlane Road was consecrated.

Architect William Tschumy prepared plans dated June 16, 1959 for the enclosure of the 1919 cloister into a room for the Sunday School and for the partition of the original church and extensions into classrooms for the day school. In the brochure commemorating the consecration of the new church October 4, 1959, Helen Muir describes the July 20, 1959 deconsecration of the original church. After the Madonna window "was removed, crated and stored," Mrs. Muir reports that "a construction gang arrived to convert the 'old church' into additional classrooms, seven of them, for use in both the Sunday and Day Schools." Reflecting on the event she notes that "at first it was a hurtful thing to see it happening," but she felt that the conversion of the original church into Soper Hall as a place for children, honored the memory of Reverend Soper as well Flora McFarlane, a church founder who was herself a teacher. Soper Hall's classrooms remained in use consistent for the next fifty years. The cloister's use as a Sunday school room evolved to host a thrift shop and art gallery. The original church, its extensions and cloister were demolished the week of May 4, 2009.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: The building was described throughout its early years as "Spanish Mission Style" due to the curved bell tower and the Ludowici tile roof,

although the church was clad in Ludowici "French" clay interlocking tile and not the barrel tile most commonly associated with Mission style.

2. Condition of Fabric: At the time of documentation (September 2008-March 2009), the concrete structure of the original chapel and the Dade County pine trusses and roof decking were in good condition. The 1959 modifications of the dropped ceiling of plaster and rock lath, vinyl asbestos floor tile and gypsum partitions were fair. The original church, its extensions and cloister were demolished during the week of May 4, 2009. The remaining the 1919 wall along Main Highway, the gate and the Ludowici "French" clay tile roof are in relatively good condition as of June 2009, although the cross is no longer above the niche and multiple layers of paint obscure the architectural details of the niche.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions: 55'1" x 124'4." The building was one story, measuring 17'10" at the peak, with a bell tower that reached 21'4." The cloister was positioned perpendicular to the front façade of the church. The church alone was 73'6" long.
2. Foundations: The church appeared to be set on a stem wall. The oolitic limestone ridge of the region provides a strong structural base. Buildings of the era, and even in the current day, rely on the strength of the oolitic limestone for foundational support.
3. Walls: The walls of the primary structure were concrete columns and beams infilled with concrete block and clay tile, a method of construction used to add strength to local concrete buildings of the period. Above grade, the structure was faced with stucco inside and out.
4. Structural System, framing: The vertical members—walls and columns- were made of reinforced concrete. The roof was composed of a local, dense and heavy timber, Dade County pine, which was milled into trusses and purlins, perpendicular rafter beams and a tongue-and-groove wood deck. Dade County pine is widely regarded for its density and resin which provide resistance to termites and rot and offer exceptional strength. The church roof structure was originally exposed and was still evident in 2009 above the 1959 dropped ceiling. The cloister roof structure remained exposed along with the turned concrete columns which remained evident between the 1959 jalousie windows.
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: A stoop at the front of the church was shown in the first known photograph, taken in 1913. Subsequently, this area was paved into a courtyard.

6. Chimneys: N.A.

7. Openings

- a. Doorways and doors: Originally, the two pairs of doors at the front, (northwest façade), were solid wood as well as a door at the front of the cloister along Main Highway. Architect William Tschumy's 1959 drawings call for the removal of the solid wood doors and replacement with glass panel doors. The 2009 doors were aluminum. A Dade County pine archway framed the southern door on the west façade and remained in place until its demolition. A stucco frame ornamented the entrance door along Main Highway.
- b. Windows and shutters: Architect William Tschumy's 1959 drawings call for the removal of the lattice casement windows along the south façade and the installation of jalousie windows. Later, the jalousie windows were replaced with contemporary aluminum windows. In addition, one of the original windows was removed and replaced with a door.

8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: Both the church and the cloister were gable structures originally covered in Ludowici "French" clay tile. More recently, the church roof was subsequently re-clad with concrete S-tile. The roof over the two parallel wings is a flat parapet roof. In 2009, the south canopy over the door on the west façade was still clad in the original Ludowici tiles. Decorative Ludowici tiles originally marked the end of each gable, were evident on the south canopy and remain intact on the Main Highway gateway.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The eaves and brackets appeared to be cypress and intact in 2009. Scrolled and geometric brackets were positioned at the doorway canopies.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: The church's bell tower measured 6'6" across, 1'6" deep and 21'4" tall.

C. Description of Interior

1. Floor Plans: The floor plans for three moments in the church's history have been attached. The 1912 plans describe the original structure. The 1949 plans include all subsequent additions -- the extension of the sanctuary, the addition of the 1919 cloister and wall, as well as the two parallel wings-- preceding the 1959 conversion to classrooms. The 2009 plans describe the 1959 conversion which is also the current condition, in

which the sanctuary was bisected with a central hall, flanked by three classrooms positioned on each side.

2. Stairways: The building is one story and does not have any major stairways. The original church, however, had two steps up to the altar.
3. Flooring: The original floor is hard to discern from the photographs. The floor beneath the current vinyl tile is a concrete slab, which may have been the original finish floor surface.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The interior finishes of the original sanctuary featured an exposed Dade County truss structure with tongue and groove decking. The walls were clad with a stucco finish. The original ceiling structure and ceiling deck remained intact above the dropped ceiling of plaster and rock lath that Architect William Tschumy introduced in the 1959 conversion to classrooms.

The 1912 church side walls were removed in two subsequent expansions of two parallel wings. The ceilings of those wings were clad in Dade County beams and beaded board ceiling. This material was still evident in the classrooms along the northern wing. The classrooms along the southern wing were finished with a dropped plaster and rock lath ceiling. The walls of the wings remained in place to the current day, albeit altered to accommodate classroom features.

The 1919 cloister walls were stucco and the ceiling was composed of Dade County pine trusses with a tongue and groove decking. This material remained intact until its demolition May 4, 2009.

5. Openings
 - a. Doorways and doors: The original church, as seen in period photographs, was a large open space without interior doors. Architect William Tschumy in his 1959 conversion of the space to classrooms installed hollow-core doors with clamshell trim.
 - b. Windows: The original sanctuary, as seen in period photographs, featured casement windows trimmed with a dark wood frame. Architect William Tschumy in his 1959 conversion of the space to classrooms called for the removal of all the original windows. He removed the wood frames and replaced the windows with jalousie windows, common to south Florida in the 1950s and 1960s. In the classrooms, the jalousie windows were later replaced with single hung, aluminum windows. The jalousie windows remained in the cloister until demolition.

6. Decorative features and trim: The southeast wall of the sanctuary featured a rose window of stained glass depicting a Madonna and Child that appears to be modeled on Raphael Sanzio's Madonna of the Chair (*Seggiola*), 1514. The stained glass window was donated by the Atkinsons in 1930. Known as the Madonna window, it was removed from the original church and placed in the guild hall, the current assembly building of the Day School. The void in the space it occupied in the original sanctuary housed a ventilation fan.

The February 1935 issue of *Florida Architecture and Allied Arts* featured a single panel from a series of murals by the artist Howard Hilder that were installed at St. Stephen's church. A view of the "Easter Morning" panel is attached to this report. The *New York Times* obituary on July 1, 1935 of artist Howard Hilder described his "Life of Christ" murals that ornamented the church as ranking among his most significant work. The date of Hilder's work, which honored his friend Mabel Loomis Todd who died in 1932, suggests that the murals were painted on the walls of the first southern extension which appears in a 1926 aerial photograph. The murals were not evident in the classrooms.

7. Hardware: The truss joineries, the bell and cross appear to be original.
8. Mechanical Equipment:
 - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The original building was naturally cooled and ventilated. The current building utilizes individual room air conditioners.
 - b. Lighting: The original lights are no longer evident. The current building utilizes fluorescent lights positioned beneath the dropped ceiling or the beaded board ceiling of the 1930s wings.
 - c. Plumbing: The original church may have had a single bathroom in an ancillary space, but there is no current evidence of it. A later addition holds present-day bathrooms for the kindergarten.

D. Site

1. Historic Landscape Design: Currently the building faces a brick paved courtyard, which included a contemporary decorative fountain as well as two palm trees and various shrubs, all of which were part of the site demolition. An unpaved path led to the 1912 church which was surrounded by the now rare native pine rockland, primarily Dade County pine trees (*Pinus elliottii* var. *densa*) and saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*). By the 1920s, sidewalks along Main Highway framed the entrance to the church. The courtyard space between the gate along the sidewalk and the church façade was lined along the southern side with a hedge. At one point a strangler fig (*ficus arnea*) shaded the court. Later

photographs featured an open lawn where chairs were set up for overflow crowds. After the school expanded into the former church, the lawn became a paved courtyard.

2. Outbuildings: The new St Stephen's Church and the Episcopal Day School are attached to the original church through a covered loggia. The entry portico and wall along Main Highway remains as it was originally built in 1919 with the original Dade County Pine beams and decking, cypress brackets and Ludowici "French" clay tiles exactly as those which once covered the original church and cloister roof.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings: Plans from St. Stephen's Episcopal Church

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Tschumy, William Edward. "Section A-A, Section B-B, S-W Elevation, N-E Elevation." Sheet No. 2, Alterations to Main Highway Building, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. Coconut Grove, Florida, June 16, 1959, Comm. No.59-08.

B. Early Views:

- a. Historic Photographs, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church
- b. Historic Photographs, Finlay B. Matheson Collection
- c. Sanborn Maps, University of Miami Otto G. Richter Library

C. Interviews:

Allen-Faiella, Reverend Wilifred, interview with HABS Team. *Rector, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church* (September 10, 2008).

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N.A. " St. Stephens Church to Lay Cornerstone." Society in Miami, *Miami Daily Metropolis*, June 11, 1912: 1, 6.

N.A. " St. Stephen's Guild Garden Party a Brilliant Success." *The Miami Herald*, February 2, 1919.

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Tequesta: The Journal of the Historical Association of Southern Florida, Volume 54, 1994:41-82.

Maps:

Digital Sanborn Maps: 1867-1970, *Coconut Grove, Dade County, December 1920*, Sheet 3, <http://sanborn.umi.com/fl/1251/dateid-000001.htm?CCSI=1877n>

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E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Local family albums and individual parishioner archives.

F. Supplemental Materials

- a. Howard Hilder mural photograph from *Florida Architecture and Allied Arts Magazine*
- b. Historic Photographs from St. Stephen's Episcopal Church Collection
- c. Historic Photographs from Finlay B. Matheson Collection

- d. Drawings by William Tschumy, "Alterations to Main Highway Building, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church," June 16, 1959
- e. Essay by Miami historian and journalist Helen Muir: *An Outline of History: St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Coconut Grove, Fla.*, October 4, 1959
- f. "Our Church." St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, 1954
- g. Site Photos Files October and December 2008

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The entire documentation was based on the work of the class from September through December 2008, Angela Ayuso, Astrid Klisans, Danay Morales, Sergio Perez, Lamarr Rollins, Stephanie Rosenbaum, Nicole St. Germaine, Denise van Vriesland and Margret Wilhelm, from the University of Miami School of Architecture with Professor Joanna Lombard. Nicole St. Germaine and Margret Wilhelm continued work January through April 2009. May 2009, Carolyn Desmond assisted with initial revisions. June 2009 Danay Morales revised and completed the drawings. This report is based on initial research by the class, a subsequent compilation by Margret Wilhelm, with further research and editing by Joanna Lombard.

Local resources and institutions include Reverend Wilifred Allen-Faiella, Rector, Veronica Solorzano, Parish Administrator, and Francois Murat, Sexton of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church; and Silvia Larrauri, Head, St. Stephen's Episcopal Day School who provided access to the building and St. Stephen's archive. Melinda Harper and Ileana Nardo, Faculty, and the Fifth and Sixth Grade classes of St. Stephen's Episcopal Day School assisted in initial site exploration. Dawn Hughes at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida, and Rochelle T. Pienn at the University of Miami Libraries, Special Collections provided advice and access to archival materials.